

City of Cambridge Consumer Confidence Report 2023

PWS# ID3440002



The City of Cambridge routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023.**



Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants: synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

CONTAMINANT TABLE							
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.035	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.08	0.28	2023	Water additive used to control microbes

Units of Measurement

Parts per million (ppm): one part per million, corresponds to one penny in \$10,000

Drinking Water Regulations

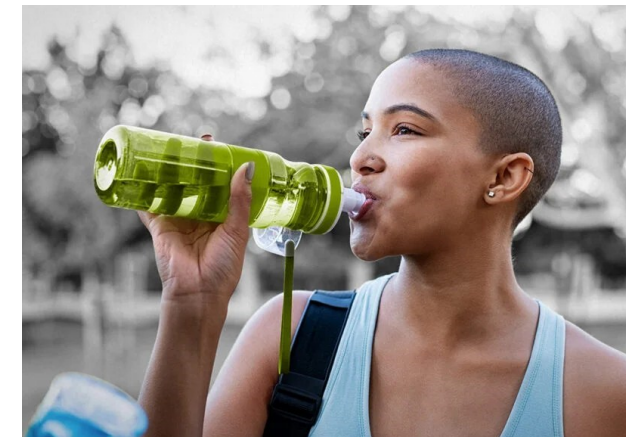
AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

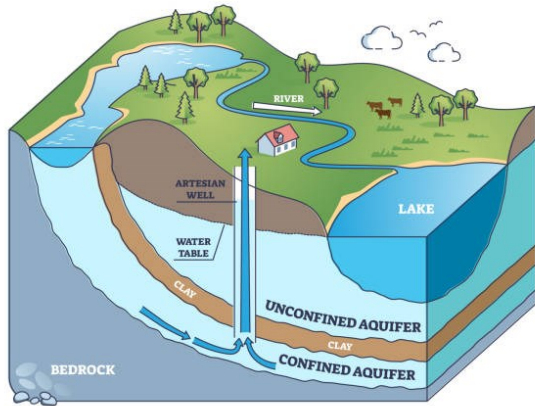
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.



For additional information please contact:
Primary Water Operator Corey Morgan
 208-570-1594; cambridge@ctcweb.net

Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Cambridge supplies drinking water from two ground water wells **Well #1 (Emergency)** and **Well #2**.



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems.



More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk. Our water operators work to ensure that the drinking water of City of Cambridge meets the EPA standards of contaminant levels.



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

These individuals can include:

- persons undergoing chemotherapy
- persons who have undergone organ transplants
- people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders
- elderly individuals
- infants and young children

These individuals should consider seeking advice from a health care professional.

Protecting Source Water

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets. Animal waste can easily be carried into our streams, rivers, and lakes after one good rainstorm.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil, and other chemicals have a significant impact on your drinking water quality.
- Dispose of pharmaceuticals properly; for more information, please refer to www.deq.idaho.gov/pharmaceuticals-disposal



2023 Violations

Our system is happy to report there were zero violations in 2023!



Conserving Water in Your Home

- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water versus 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead to save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Running your clothes in the washer and dishwasher only when they are full to save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fixing or replacing leaky toilets and faucets can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!